AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (**Currently Amended**) A method of evaluating drug sensitivity, which comprises linking a ~~gene polymorphism in a mu-opioid receptor gene or a haplotype comprising the gene polymorphism to individual drug sensitivity~~ haplotype to individual drug sensitivity, the haplotype being estimated from gene polymorphisms that are linkage disequilibrium determined by selecting:

at least two nucleotide sequence groups selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOS: 1 to 15;

a nucleotide sequence group consisting of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 16 and 25,

a nucleotide sequence group consisting of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 26 and 27, and

a nucleotide sequence group consisting of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 28-98, and

selecting at least one nucleotide sequence from each of the selected at least two nucleotide sequence groups.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the drug is a mu-opioid receptor function modulator.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 2, wherein the mu-opioid receptor function modulator is at least one member selected from the group consisting of methamphetamine

methylenedioxymethamphetamine, amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, dopamine, morphine, DAMGO, codeine, methadone, carfentanil, fentanyl, heroin, cocaine, naloxone, naltrexone, nalorphine, levallorphan, pentazocine, buprenorphine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, levorphanol, etorphine, dihydroetorphine, hydromorphone, oxymorphone, ethanol, methanol, diethyl ether and tramadol.

4. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the gene polymorphism is at least one polymorphism selected from the group consisting of single nucleotide polymorphisms, insertion polymorphisms, deletion polymorphisms and nucleotide repeat polymorphisms.

5. (Original) The method according to claim 4, wherein the gene polymorphism is a gene polymorphism shown in Table 4.

6. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the haplotype is a haplotype shown in Table 5 or 8.

7. (Previously Presented) A method of determining a type and/or an amount of a drug to be administered to an individual by using as an index, a result evaluated by the method according to claim 1.

8. (Previously Presented) A method of predicting a side effect of a drug to be administered to an individual by using as an index, a result evaluated by the method according to claim 1.

9-13. **(Cancelled)**

14. **(New)** A diagnostic method of an administered dose, which comprises

linking a haplotype to individual drug sensitivity, the haplotype being estimated from gene polymorphisms that are linkage disequilibrium determined by selecting:

at least two nucleotide sequence groups selected from the group consisting of the nucleotide sequences SEQ ID NOS: 1 to 15;

a nucleotide sequence group consisting of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 16 and 25,

a nucleotide sequence group consisting of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 26 and 27, and

a nucleotide sequence group consisting of the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 28-98, and

selecting at least one nucleotide sequence from each of the selected at least two nucleotide sequence groups.

15. **(New)** The method according to claim 14, wherein the drug is a mu-opioid receptor function modulator.

16. (**New**) The method according to claim 15, wherein the mu-opioid receptor function modulator is at least one member selected from the group consisting of methamphetamine methylenedioxymethamphetamine, amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, dopamine, morphine, DAMGO, codeine, methadone, carfentanil, fentanyl, heroin, cocaine, naloxone, naltrexone, nalorphine, levallorphan, pentazocine, buprenorphine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, levorphanol, etorphine, dihydroetorphine, hydromorphone, oxymorphone, ethanol, methanol, diethyl ether and tramadol.

17. (**New**) The method according to claim 14, wherein the gene polymorphism is at least one polymorphism selected from the group consisting of single nucleotide polymorphisms, insertion polymorphisms, deletion polymorphisms and nucleotide repeat polymorphisms.

18. (**New**) The method according to claim 17, wherein the gene polymorphism is a gene polymorphism shown in Table 4.

19. (**New**) The method according to claim 14, wherein the haplotype is a haplotype shown in Table 5 or 8.

20. (**New**) A method of determining a type and/or an amount of a drug to be administered to an individual by using as an index, a result evaluated by the method according to claim 14.

21. (**New**) A method of predicting a side effect of a drug to be administered to an individual by using as an index, a result evaluated by the method according to claim 14.